stony, but this is not common to all such land. The heavy clay soil is a reddish color with quite a percentage of mixed sand and gravel and has more humus in it than the other soils. It is only heavy as compared with our own soils, and probably would not be called heavy clay in other localities. It requires more care than our other soils, but it does not crack or break.

All our low lands are termed "Swamp lands" regardless of the true meaning of that term. In a great many of instances they are the best and most fertile lands we have. Only a little attention to proper drainage is required to put them in a condition of grazing and hay-raising. Many pieces of this low land are too stony to be of any value, while many are entirely free from stone and can be cleaned up at a cost of from $5 to $10 per acre.

After all, results are of greater interest to the average man than theory and analysis. He wants to know what crops are actually grown and how bountifully they yield." Crop growing is not a matter of experiment here now. We have upwards of six hundred farm owners who have tilled Price County soil for from one to twelve years. We print the testimony of these men in this little book. Their statements are all true and they will demonstrate them to all who will come and see.

**WHAT WE RAISE.**

We have said that timber is the great natural crop of the soil, and is *the farmer's first crop*. But the farmer finds another natural growth—*grass*—in the production of which nature has not called upon him for assistance. Prof. Henry has said: "Blue grass and white clover are as common as in the heart of the lime stone district of Kentucky." With cultivation and seeding, very large crops of fine timothy hay are raised and a little care and attention to the cleaning of land from brush, puts it in condition for excellent pasturage.

The potato crop is a wonder. Even upon new and unplowed ground, the yield is surprisingly large and quality is among the best. The average yield per acre upon cultivated land is about 300 bushels, and the average price in the fall is about 40 cents per bushel. Other root crops, such as turnips, beets, onions, carrots, cabbage, in fact all garden vegetables, yield large crops of fine quality.
A typical country district school house in Price County.
Fields of oats, under favorable conditions, yield from 60 to 70 and oftentimes 80 bushels to the acre; millet 3½ tons; Dent corn 60 bushels; barley and rye turn out well. Wheat is not much grown, but thrives in the heavier soils. The raising of small fruit is a branch of farming which has only recently been taken up here as an independent business. Of course many farmers have a small patch of strawberries and a few bushes of gooseberries, currants and the like, which bear wonderfully well. But not until the spring of 1895 did anyone undertake the raising of small fruits for profit. At that time Mr. M. A. Thayer, one of the most distinguished horticulturalists in the Northwest, having made careful study of the conditions of soil and climate, determined to experiment in berry culture upon a large scale. The venture has now practically passed the experimental stage and its success is assured. We call attention to Mr. Thayer’s letter, printed on a subsequent page, likewise to a view of a portion of his farm which was taken in the fall of 1895. Many of our farmers will, during the coming season, avail themselves of the opportunities offered by Mr. Thayer to begin in a small way, the culture of small fruits. In a very few years this will be the berry shipping point of Northern Wisconsin and the fruit will command the highest price in every market.

**SPLENDID WATER.** Another matter of vital importance to the agriculturists is that of water supply. In Price County there is an abundance of pure water. Besides the large streams and lakes shown by the map, there are very many spring brooks and smaller lakes, which, to say nothing of their extreme beauty, are of great advantage and utility to the farmer. Water from living springs and drilled wells is of a soft and pure quality. Good wells average in depth about 20 feet.

**EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES.** The manner of school government is prescribed by the statutes of the State. They are all free schools, supported by a general tax upon all property in the districts respectively. Even books and supplies are furnished out of the public fund.

There are about fifty district schools in Price County, outside of the villages and cities, all thoroughly equipped and under charge of competent teachers. In the more thickly settled districts these schools are situated not more than two miles apart, and it is a well-established policy to establish new schools